

The Citizen

An Independent Family Newspaper.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEEA PUBLISHING COMPANY
L. E. TUPPER, Editor and Mgr.

Subscription Rates.

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One Year	\$1.00
Six months	.50
Three months	.25

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How to Win in Life.

The traits which make for success are definiteness of aim, clearness of view, tenacity of purpose, the power of concentration and the faculty, which with some men appears to be a kind of sixth sense, of quickly apprehending and promptly grasping the main chance. Definiteness of aim is the first essential. There are thousands, yes, millions of people who go through life without any definite aim whatever. They live from day to day, content if they are able to go along to satisfy their daily necessities. These people, remarks the Philadelphia Inquirer, play their part in the progress of civilization, which requires the cooperation of all, and they may themselves enjoy a fair share of happiness, but success in any considerable measure is not for such. The man who "gets there," to use the current and convenient slang, is he who starts with the purpose of arriving at some predetermined goal; not the one who wanders along any road he may chance to strike without knowing or much caring where it is going to lead him. But it is not enough to plan; one must also execute, and it is here that the obstacles are encountered which so many fail to overcome. The purpose once formed must be maintained, in spite of occasional or even repeated failures, and although the ambitious striver may seem not to be getting forward he must not relax his efforts or allow himself to become discouraged. He must still keep pushing along. He must cultivate a little philosophy for his comfort and assistance and remember that his experience is not exceptional. It is the regular thing. Only a very few, having set their purpose high, reach the goal of their expectations at a single bound. Rome was not built in a day. Concentration of effort is another very valuable if not indispensable quality. Many men of ability and deserving fritter their talents away through the multiplicity of their undertakings. It is by much the best to devote one's energies and powers to the achievement of a single object and having made the choice of what is most desirable, to sacrifice the rest. Distractions are always detrimental and sometimes fatal. When Atlanta turned aside to run after the golden apples Milanese then she lost the race. The ability to appreciate an offering opportunity and the courage to grasp it when to do so involves some risk is another characteristic usually found in the preeminently successful. He who is content to stand on a lower rung of the ladder will never reach the top nor will he go far who fears to climb.

A consular report holds Japan responsible for half the trouble that is now worrying the hide and leather market. When she went to war with Russia she had to shoe with leather half a million men who had been accustomed to wear straw sandals. In doing this she drew heavily on the world's supply of tanned hides, and the effects of this drain are still felt in the leather markets. If the Japs continue the habit thus acquired of wearing leather boots, the Japs will have to take to raising cattle.

The city council of Los Angeles, by an ordinance, has put its official ban on the chorus girl who appears clad in tights. "Nothing objectionable will be permitted on the stage," is the decree of the council, and the word "objectionable" has been construed to mean the appearance of women in tights.

The former home in New York of Richard Croker is to be sold and the name of the most powerful municipal boss since William M. Tweed will soon mean little in the city which he ruled.

The point seems to be well taken that the "harnessing of Niagara," about which we hear so much, is of no particular benefit to the people. The power companies are monopolizing the advantages and are selling their power to the public at a rate no lower than that of coal-made electricity.

A recent report says that in an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" production the dogs were good, but they had poor support.

CAPITALS MADE TO ORDER.

Australia Is to Follow the Examples of the United States and Russia.

The Australian commonwealth, taking a leaf from the history of the United States, has decided to build a new capital which shall be free from the influences of either of the great sections. It will build the capital literally from the ground up and has selected a site not far from the pretty village of Dalgety, on the Snowy river. Dalgety might have slumbered in pastoral obscurity for the next hundred years but for the assumed necessity of Australia to have a capital in a place which nature had designed for a village. It is 30 miles from the nearest railroad station and even when that distance is spanned by the iron way still further connections must be built to link it with the main Victorian system. Henry Stead, in the Independent, estimates that cost of the railroad construction entailed will be \$8,300,000 and that water supply, public buildings and land purchase will carry the total of the expenditures for the new capital up to \$25,000,000. After the city is built it will be a purely artificial capital, just as Washington is, but it will have a very much smaller population, the assumption being that it will not exceed 50,000.

An artificial capital, one created by fiat as a result of a compromise between rival sections or decreed by assumed political necessity is an experiment under the best circumstances and usually falls short of being a metropolis. Washington and St. Petersburg are examples. Washington is simply the seat of the federal government; nothing more. It has disappointed the expectations of its founders that it would become an emporium, a busy mart, a port, a city that should be an illustration in itself of all the activities of a great and busy country. Beauty it has, but business it has not. In population it is far below many cities that we are wont to think of as in our second or possibly our third class.

St. Petersburg, on the other hand, has far outstripped the old capital in population, having 1,313,300 inhabitants, to Moscow's 1,092,360 by the latest census. St. Petersburg is really a great port, commanding a heavy seaborne trade, but, in fact, it only divides the honors of the capital with Moscow. The latter has the greater hold on the affections and traditions of Russia. It has a prestige which Peter the Great could not undermine. It is the capital of the Russian heart. Napoleon was right when he held that Moscow was the capital to be struck by an invader of Russia.

Australia has one advantage which neither the United States nor Russia enjoyed when they created their artificial capitals. Its area is fixed and determined. The capital will always bear the same geographical relation to every Australian region that it will have in the beginning. In this country the capital is conveniently situated to only a very small section. The United States have expanded into regions that the founders of Washington thought would be wildernesses for many generations to come. Similarly Russia has grown so far and so fast that St. Petersburg is in a corner very remote to provinces that are populous and progressive, in regions that were not even Russian when Peter the Great began to drive the piles for the foundations of his capital.

SUBWAY HURTS CABBIES.

Theater Trade That Once Went to New York Jehus Now Goes to Cars.

"You'd never guess the difference the subway has made in our business," said the oldtime night cab driver, according to the New York Sun. "I should say that night fares from the theater district and Broadway have fallen off one-fourth since last December."

"It used to be that a man in evening clothes, especially if accompanied by a woman wearing garments easily soiled, would hesitate before crowding into a surface car. As for walking from Broadway to one of the elevated roads, that was almost out of the question. The result was that the great majority of theater and opera patrons who could raise the price went home in carriages."

"Now it's different. After the theater the crowds walk to the restaurants for lunch, then they drift along to the subway entrance at Forty-second street and Broadway or at the Grand Central."

"Men and women who would scorn the elevated or surface cars when in evening dress do not balk at the subway. They find the stations and cars generally clean and roomy, and when they get up town where there is no one to see them they do not mind walking a few blocks to save a cab fare."

"Our greatest loss is in Brooklyn patrons. It used to be almost a sure thing that we'd get a bunch of Brooklyn people down as far as the Bridge at least. Then the Brooklyn people had to take a cross-town car or walk half way across the town at one end or the other to get an elevated train."

"Now the subway takes them right to the Bridge entrance. Why, now one can go from Forty-second street clear to the outskirts of Brooklyn without going from under shelter if the weather is bad."

"It's going to be still worse for us when they get the subway running under the river."

Hospitable.

Policeman (to tramp)—I want your name and address.

Tramp (sarcastically)—Oh, yer do, yer? Well, me name is John Smith, an me address is Number One, the open air. If yer call on me don't trouble ter knock, but just walk in.—Scotsman.

Motherhood the Highest Duty of Professional Woman

By MRS. ROSALIE LOEW WHITNEY, NEW YORK ATTORNEY.



WHEN I say that a career weighed against domesticity for a woman leaves all the argument on the side of the home life, with practically no defense for the other, I am not decrying a career. Far from it!

I make the point merely that when a choice must be made between the two there is on the side of her profession—the work she has cut out for herself—no valid reason for withholding her from her proper place—the work that the world has cut out for her. There has been no accomplishment by woman in the broad field of labor, in other words, that overbalances the call of the home.

This sounds like a generalization, but it has individual application. I base my views naturally on my own experience and on that of the women I have known, who have deserted public life for matrimony and child-bearing, as well as those who have never ventured beyond the threshold in other than a social way.

In my own estimation a career for a woman, if it comes through the necessity for bread-winning or to satisfy a craving in herself, is the best preparative for the domestic life to follow. But it must have sincerity at its root. If a woman is honest in the pursuit of her profession, whatever it be, she will be broadened and strengthened. I believe thoroughly that my ten years as a lawyer have given me greater value as a wife and mother. The knowledge of the world and the people in it is a liberal education. It is bound to help in the building of a home.

I believe, too, that the position I held as attorney for the Legal Aid society brought me into contact with a large number in a way that enabled me to do a great deal of good. And yet, I say, this work of mine is nothing as compared with my destiny as a home-maker. Whether all experience would be as happily as mine, or even the majority of cases, it would be hard to say. The individual counts for so much, and the husband's attitude toward the professional wife.

To revert to my own case, my husband objected that I did not retain my maiden name in my professional work after my marriage. This I would not consent to do. He was exceedingly jealous, too, for me, of my professional reputation. But with all this generosity I think it requires a great deal of tact to let the man who feels you have a place apart in the outside world know himself the master in his home as he should be.

There is always the question of whether the woman, used to the adulation or even comradeship of the many, can content herself with the more solitary and restricted existence she must have as a wife. But this again is so largely a matter of temperament that prophecies are impossible. Speaking broadly, a woman, professional or other, is happier married where there is any true congeniality.

I do not wish to be understood as underrating woman's intellect or woman's work. The whole thing resolves itself, I think, into the limits nature has imposed. As the mother she has had her highest duty assigned her. Through all the ages that has kept her in the home, and her work outside of it has not been of the kind to create any great stir in the world, nor can I concede that it would be greatly missed. This does not, however, detract from its value to herself or to civilization.

Blunders In Life That Cost Success

By REV. JOSEPHUS STEPHAN, Methodist Pastor, St. Louis.

Some one has said: "Youth is made up of blunders, middle age is taken up in trying to repair them, and old age spent at the inability to do so."

One of the commonest mistakes of the young man is his failure to discern the true character of temptation. To the unsuspecting temptation always has in it a brilliancy and promise which is very delusive, indeed. Pleasure and profit are promised, but the end thereof is death. Temptation, like Judas, kisses to kill, and, like Joab, with Abner, kisses and salutes with great gush and friendship, to stab under the fifth rib. The devil never appears with his cloven hoofs, his horns and his pitchfork. He usually comes in the garb of the most polished and courteous gentleman, and hence he can number his victims by the multitude.

The man who disregarded the legend: "Don't monkey with the buzz saw," when he beheld for the first time this fascinating saw, apparently stock still, and investigated it by putting his foot against it, was wiser, but minus some of his toes. And he is a good picture of every young man who, contrary to the advice of experience, trifles with sin.

Another blunder is that of a flippant view of early life. That is, thinking that real life does not begin in youth; that this period before the graver and larger responsibilities is merely a sort of playtime before the taking up of school, trifling and unimportant.

Hence there are no maxims so popular as "Go it while you are young," "Sow your wild oats," and "Never too late to mend," and they have been the guideboard to many a ruined life. Instead of the popular idea that it is a sort of necessity for the young man to sow wild oats, and as a necessity not dangerous, but an advantage, it really is his greatest curse. For wild oats must have a harvest, and that harvest is one of shame. The fact is that the sowing of this period of youth determines the whole after career of the individual, and affects us in some particulars, even after grace does its work. Our future is fixed largely in the first 20 years of life. Certain tendencies, habits, convictions and characteristics, physical, mental and moral, shown then appears through the whole after career.

Moments then are worth years afterwards, and opportunities fortunes. One moment, crucial and trembling with destiny, in this period may have wrapped up in it the outcome of all the years of time and the cycles of eternity. There are certain seasons in the Alps when even a breath of air may bring death to the unwary traveler. He is warned to travel quietly, for on steep slopes overhead the snow hangs so evenly balanced that the sound of a human voice, or the report of a gun may cause sufficient vibration to disturb the equilibrium, and bring an avalanche that will overwhelm everything in ruin in its downward path. And so it is with youthful days. So evenly balanced are the influences, so susceptible is the moral nature, that the least choice, the mere touch of another's life, the unnoticed incident may determine destiny.

HONEY IN SOLID FORM.

It Is Better and Cheaper Than the Liquid Variety, Say Beekeepers.

Bee keepers are now trying to educate the American housekeeper in the wisdom of buying honey in solid form.

"The ignorance on this simple subject is so general," said an expert on bees and honey, "that the majority of women, seeing part of a bottle or comb of honey granulated or sugary, will refuse to purchase it, thinking it has been adulterated with glucose."

"As a matter of fact, while honey which has been mixed with other substances may retain its liquid form indefinitely, all that is absolutely pure will granulate in time. Some kinds are slower than others, but, if placed in a cool atmosphere most varieties will become perfectly solid in about two weeks."

"Heretofore, in an effort to sell their extracted honey, bee keepers have been subjecting it to a great heat and sealing it, while hot, in airtight bottles. Thus treated, it will remain in the liquid form, which is pleasing to the average housewife, for a long time, especially if kept on the shelves of a heated store, as is usually the case. Often, however, this honey has been taken from the store-rooms of large aparies in solid form, and melted before being bottled."

"It was the difficulty which bee keepers experienced in preventing the alfalfa honey from granulating that made them think of educating the public up to the point of buying it in a block. This is the honey made from the alfalfa of Colorado and the west, and it granulates so readily that it is a hard matter to keep it in the liquid state for any length of time."

"Honey in solid form is cheaper, because the expensive bottling process is not necessary, and it is easier to handle and ship. The honey is poured into molds of the desired size and shape in a cellar where the temperature is 45 degrees, or lower, and nature is allowed to take its course."

"When thoroughly hardened, it is wrapped in oiled paper to keep it airtight and placed in a pasteboard box with an outer covering of paper. We had some honey wrapped like this on our shelves, subjected to the heat of the atmosphere all last summer, and except that the outer surface of the block became slightly moist, it remained intact. Granulated honey sells at 25 cents for 20 ounces."

"While any honey will remain in liquid form all winter if kept in a warm room, adulterated honey will not granulate. The housekeeper who buys this sweet in a solid block, therefore, has one of the best proofs possible that it is absolutely pure."

"To reduce it back to liquid she has only to cut off the desired amount and melt it, the same as she would do with maple sugar."

GEESE KILLED IN FLIGHT.

Whole Flocks of Wild Fowl Sometimes Meet with Death in Winter Storms.

The large blackheaded goose is a strong, hardy bird, generally remaining on its own native water until the ice forms firmly. In the south it is only a visitor for the winter months. Born on some lake beyond the northern watershed, or perhaps on some inlet in Hudson bay or the Arctic ocean, its heart is ever loyal to the land of its birth.

Sometimes, when the cold weather sets in late up north, as in all probability it has this year, the wild geese suffer from their devotion to their native place. They may at this late season fly right into a streak of real winter, with driving snow to blind their vision and bitter frost to halt their flight.

If there is storm their way leads right through it, until the leader's eyes are closed by the freezing of the snow about the head or its feathers become too heavily weighted. When the sight has gone and the birds are wearied it is easy to see how misleading is much of the talk about the leadings of an extra sense. Like a ship without a rudder the V-shaped flock will make for and pull up in most dangerous and ill suited places.

Once a flock came tumbling into the street of an eastern township's village, where the half blinded things became the easy prey of the boys and dogs of the place.

In another place a farmer chanced one spring to find the frozen carcasses of more than 30 fine geese in a drift in one of the fence corners. The birds had evidently come to earth in some blinding storm and, imagining they were nearing water, found instead the hard, snow covered ground.

There are several instances recorded of flocks of geese in a storm running full tilt into the ends or sides of farm buildings. A large brood flew at full speed against the rigging of the whaling steamer Dart recently off the Newfoundland coast. A damp, snow-laden wind was blowing at the time, and 11 dead or dying geese fluttered on to the deck, the others alighting in a half dead condition upon the waves.

A more pleasing story is of domestic geese in a large, well-appointed farmyard halting a passing drove of 22 black bills. The strangers came down and followed their tame relatives into the stable, where they have since stayed.

One on Taft.

Manager—Now, for this position we require a man who has a large acquaintance.

Applicant—Well, I'm acquainted with the secretary of war, Mr. Taft.—Judge.



BEER THE REAL PERIL.

More to Be Feared from That Beverage and from Brewers Than from Any Other Source.

Investigation shows that from a time beginning soon after the civil war, the German brewers of the United States began a systematic campaign, designed to convince people that the substitution of beer for spirituous liquors is a temperance measure. First, the press, which they were able to control, claimed only that beer drinking was not as bad as the use of whisky. From this they have slowly proceeded to the claim that beer drinking is healthful, and needs to be encouraged. A more dangerous falsehood was never invented by the enemy of souls. Most legislation concerning the liquor traffic encourages the use of beer, by allowing a lower tax on the beer saloon than on one which deals in other liquors. The fallacy of the repeated claim that beer contains comparatively little alcohol has been much exposed. One drinks so much beer that he actually imbibes more alcohol than the whisky drinker. A great deal of beer contains more alcohol than a little whisky. But the alcohol is probably not the worst thing about beer. Many of the effects on the system are due to other elements than alcohol; and the beer, so extensively advertised in the magazines, is as bad in this respect as the poorest. The real force which opposes temperance in this country, to day, is the influence of beer. We have more fear from beer and the brewers than from any other source. As in the old days in New England the watchword was opposition to the "rum power," so to-day, the fight for temperance if it is to be effective, must be waged against beer and brewers.—Herald and Presbyter.

A TEMPERANCE MOTIVE.

How a Wilkes-Barre Company Recours Temperance Among Its Employees.

Under this heading the Philadelphia Bulletin has the following editorial:

"When the men in the employ of the Wyoming Light company received their pay envelopes at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday night each man found along with his money a printed pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor while off and on duty, which he was requested to sign, which it is stated the workmen, in consideration of the good wages they receive, will sign promptly and cheerfully."

"This Wilkes-Barre requirement is not an exception, but is fast becoming the rule enforced by all corporations engaged in commerce, transportation and manufacturing industries. Steam and electricity are the motive powers of the present industrial world, and it is unskilful or unsteady hands are as perilous to life and property as they are powerful. Hence, no railway, telegraph, telephone or factory manager is willing to entrust the management of costly equipment and the protection of hundreds of human lives to brains that are befuddled and nerves that are shattered by indulgence in drink."

"The American people are doubtless growing more temperate than their ancestors were, but the most powerful influence in this direction is the imperative necessity of clear brains and steady nerves in the handling of the powerful machinery of modern civilization. Preachers, temperance lecturers, hygienic instruction in the schools, all have their influence in the direction of abstinence, it is true, but all these combined fail to be one-half as powerful as the necessity which is being forced upon the great army of industrial employes to keep sober in order to obtain employment."

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

"Necessary evil" and "necessary nonsense" are synonymous terms.—American Issue.

Total abstinence has been made one of the conditions of church membership in the Calvinistic Methodist churches of North Wales.

Prof. Buchner, in the University of Munich, in describing the damage from alcohol, says that the drink custom, particularly of students, is a shadow survival from the middle ages, which is a disgrace to our times.

The most fearful effect of strong drink is the weakening of the will. All habitual drunkards find decision impossible. A man without decision can never belong to himself—he belongs to whatever can seize him.—American Issue.

No Drinkers Need Apply.

The Interborough Rapid Transit company, which operates the elevated and subway railway lines in New York city, has put into effect a rule against drinking which is more rigidly enforced than any other. Even the odor of liquor on a man's breath will cause instant dismissal from the company's service, and all men being employed must sign a contract not to drink.

Crime of Drunkenness.

At the assizes in Armagh, Ireland, Mr. Justice Andrews said, in addressing the grand jury, that out of 2,758 convictions for minor offenses, 2,525 were for cases of drunkenness, and he thought those figures spoke very strongly as to the necessity of doing all they could to suppress among them that very undesirable vice.